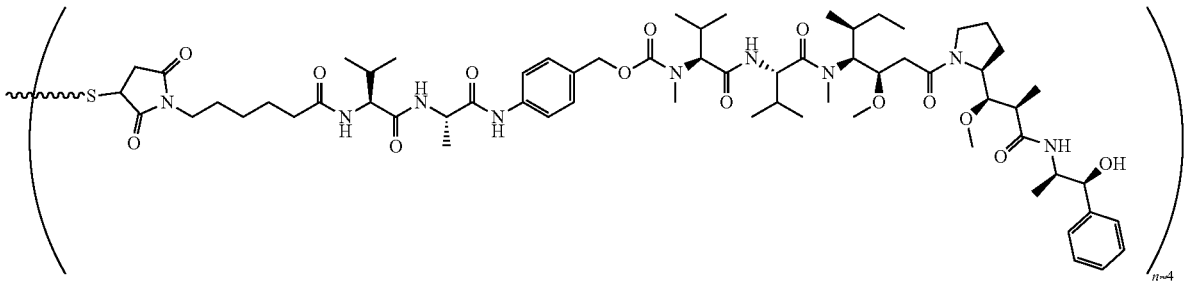
ADC-1 or naked antibody mil40 or ADC-a was administered via tail vein injection, and five dose groups were set for each drug, in which the doses of ADC-1 were 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, 80 mg and 160 mg, while the doses of mil40 and ADC-a were 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, 80 mg and 120 mg. After administration, all test animals were monitored for body weight changes once a day, and animal behavior was observed beside cage, twice a day. The observation records included animal death or sudden death, the general health of animals and symptoms of drug toxicity. The detailed clinical observations included changes in skin, fur, eyes and mucous membranes, changes in respiratory system, circulatory system, autonomic and central nervous systems, body movements and behavior patterns of the animals. After the last observation, all surviving animals were euthanized by inhalation 90% to 100% carbon dioxide.

[0883] The structural formula of ADC-a was shown below (the preparation method of ADC-a referred to the relevant description in International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2017, 18(9): 1860.).

ADC-a



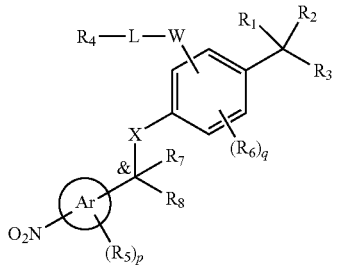
[0884] Referring to FIG. **12**, the experimental results showed that similar to the naked antibody mil40, the test animals in the ADC-1 administration groups showed no obvious adverse reactions, body weight loss or death of animals at administration doses of 10 mg/kg, 20 mg/kg, 40 mg/kg, 80 mg/kg and 160 mg/kg, indicating that ADC-1 has a very high therapeutic safety window, and would not cause obvious intolerance in the test animals when it is administered at therapeutic doses or even larger doses. As a control, the traditional cathepsin cleavage dipeptide-type ADC-6 showed continuous weight loss during the first 6 days of administration at a dose of 80 mg/kg, and there were common adverse reactions such as hair loss and scab in the later stage of the test; and at a dose of 120 mg/kg of ADC-6, half of the test animals died within one week after administration. The experimental data of this example showed that the application potentiality of the enzymatically cleavable ADC containing arylnitro linker provided in the present application is better than that of the traditional enzymatically cleavable ADC containing dipeptide linker.

[0885] Finally, it should be noted that: the above examples are only used to illustrate the technical solutions of the present application rather than to limit them; although the present application has been described in detail with reference to the preferred examples, those of ordinary skill in the art should understand that: the specific implementation of the present application can be modified or some technical features can be equivalently replaced without departing from the spirit of the technical solution of the present application, and all of them shall be covered by the scope of the technical solution that are sought to be protected by the present application.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound represented by Formula I or a salt thereof,

I

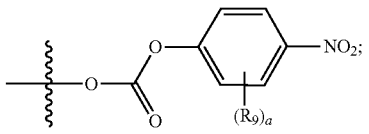


wherein:

R_1 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or isopropyl;

R_2 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or isopropyl;

R_3 is fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine or



R_4 is